An Examination of The Impact of Missionary Activities of The Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG) in Regions 12 and 32, Ogun State

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Abstract
This study examines the missionary activities of the Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG) in Regions 12 and 32, Ogun State, Nigeria. Urban centres in Abeokuta face challenges associated with urbanisation, including secularisation, social disorientation, poverty and environmental degradation, which affect the effectiveness of Christian missionary activities. The study investigates the nature of missionary activities and strategies adopted by the RCCG in addressing these challenges. A descriptive survey research design was employed, with questionnaires administered to 100 respondents comprising ministers, missionaries and church workers across the two regions. Findings reveal that RCCG missionary activities extend beyond gospel proclamation to include social interventions and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Seminars, workshops, evangelistic outreaches and rehabilitation initiatives were identified as important missionary activities. The findings also indicate that urban mission strategies contribute to church growth and the advancement of the Christian faith, although inadequate missionary manpower remains a major challenge. The study concludes that effective urban mission requires an integrated approach combining evangelism, discipleship, social responsibility and community engagement. It recommends improved missionary training, adequate funding, local participation, interdenominational cooperation and contextually appropriate evangelistic strategies to strengthen missionary activities in the two regions.

Keywords: *Christian Mission, Urban Mission, Church Growth, Church Planting, Missionary Activities, RCCG, Corporate Social Responsibility.*
Word count: 231

Introduction

Urbanisation has become one of the most significant social transformations of contemporary society. The rapid expansion of cities across Africa has created new economic, cultural, religious and social realities that require appropriate responses from Christian missionary organisations. Although urban centres provide opportunities for economic development, education and social interaction, they also experience poverty, inequality, insecurity, migration, materialism and social disorientation (Adedibu, 2023; Akatukunda, 2024).

Urban mission involves the intentional proclamation of the gospel and demonstration of Christian values among people living in urban environments. It seeks to communicate the message of Jesus Christ while responding to the spiritual, social and economic needs of urban populations. Consequently, urban mission cannot be restricted to preaching alone; it must also involve practical expressions of Christian love, compassion and social responsibility.

In Africa, urbanisation presents an important challenge to Christian mission. Traditionally, considerable missionary attention was directed towards rural communities. However, increasing migration from rural areas to cities has changed the demographic and religious landscape. Urban centres now accommodate people from different ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious backgrounds. This diversity requires missionary approaches that are sensitive to the experiences and expectations of urban residents (Alawode, 2022). Nigeria provides an important context for examining these developments. Cities such as Lagos, Ibadan and Abeokuta continue to experience population growth, migration and socioeconomic transformation. Abeokuta, the capital of Ogun State, is characterised by expanding residential communities, commercial activities, educational institutions and religious organisations. These developments provide opportunities for Christian evangelism but also create challenges relating to poverty, unemployment, religious pluralism and changing social values.

The Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG) has established a significant presence in Nigeria and other parts of the world. Its missionary activities include evangelism, church planting, discipleship, prayer programmes, community outreach and social interventions. In Ogun State, RCCG Regions 12 and 32 have undertaken different missionary activities aimed at extending the Christian faith and addressing the needs of urban populations.

However, the effectiveness of missionary activities in contemporary urban environments depends on the ability of the Church to understand the social realities of the people it seeks to reach. Conventional evangelistic methods may not adequately address the complex needs of urban residents, particularly individuals experiencing poverty, unemployment, homelessness and social exclusion. Missionary activities therefore require an integrated approach that combines biblical proclamation with practical community engagement. The Church must demonstrate the relevance of the gospel through healthcare support, educational initiatives, vocational empowerment, rehabilitation programmes and other forms of social responsibility.

Although several studies have examined Christian missions and Pentecostal church growth in Nigeria, limited attention has been given to the specific impact of missionary activities in RCCG Regions 12 and 32, Ogun State. This study addresses this gap by examining the missionary activities undertaken by the two regions and the strategies adopted to promote evangelism and church planting in urban communities.

Aim and Objectives of the Study

The main aim of this study is to examine the impact of missionary activities of the Redeemed Christian Church of God in Regions 12 and 32, Ogun State.

The specific objectives are to:

Identify the missionary activities undertaken by RCCG Regions 12 and 32 in Ogun State.

Examine the missionary strategies adopted towards evangelism and church planting in the urban settings of the two regions.

Research Questions

The study addresses the following research questions:

1. What are the missionary activities of RCCG Regions 12 and 32 in Ogun State?
2. What missionary strategies are deployed towards evangelism and church planting in the urban settings of RCCG Regions 12 and 32?

Conceptual Framework

Understanding the Concept of Mission

The concept of Christian mission has attracted different interpretations among theologians and missiologists. Generally, mission refers to the activities through which the Church participates in God's purpose of reconciling humanity to Himself through Jesus Christ.

Mission encompasses evangelism, discipleship, church planting, Christian education, social service and the transformation of communities. While some scholars associate mission primarily with the proclamation of the gospel, others adopt a broader understanding that includes the Church's responsibility towards social justice, human dignity and community development.

The concept of Missio Dei, meaning the mission of God, provides an important theological foundation for understanding Christian missionary activities. Karl Barth contributed significantly to the development of this understanding, while Karl Hartenstein further popularised the expression. The concept emphasises that mission originates from God rather than being exclusively a human or institutional activity. From this perspective, the Church participates in God's mission by proclaiming the gospel and demonstrating His love through practical service. Mission is therefore not limited to denominational expansion but involves God's continuing work in the world. This understanding is relevant to the missionary activities of RCCG Regions 12 and 32 because effective urban mission requires more than establishing new congregations. It involves understanding the needs of urban residents and developing appropriate responses to their spiritual and material circumstances.

Biblical Foundation of Mission

The biblical foundation of Christian mission is rooted in the nature and activities of the Triune God: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

First, God the Father is presented in Scripture as the initiator of the redemptive mission. John 3:16 establishes the divine motivation for salvation through the sending of Jesus Christ into the world. Second, Jesus Christ is both the One sent by the Father and the One who commissions His disciples. In John 20:21, Jesus declares, "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." This establishes the missionary responsibility of the Church and demonstrates the continuity between Christ's ministry and the ministry of His followers.

Third, the Holy Spirit empowers and directs missionary activities. Acts 1:8 establishes the relationship between spiritual empowerment and Christian witness. The disciples were instructed

to receive the power of the Holy Spirit and become witnesses in Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria and the uttermost parts of the earth.

Acts 13:2–4 further demonstrates the involvement of the Holy Spirit in missionary deployment through the commissioning of Paul and Barnabas.

These biblical accounts establish that Christian mission is a divine assignment requiring spiritual empowerment, obedience and practical commitment. They also demonstrate that missionary activities should extend beyond geographical and cultural boundaries.

The Concept of Urban Mission

Urban mission refers to the intentional engagement of Christian organisations with the spiritual, social and economic realities of city populations through evangelism, discipleship, social intervention and church planting.

Urban environments are characterised by cultural diversity, migration, economic competition, religious pluralism and changing social relationships. These characteristics create opportunities and challenges for Christian missionary activities.

Alawode (2022) argues that leadership development is an important instrument for effective urban Christian missions in Nigeria. Missionary organisations must therefore develop competent leaders who understand the social and cultural conditions of urban communities.

Similarly, Akatukunda (2024) emphasises the importance of repositioning theological institutions to prepare Christian leaders for contemporary urban ministry.

Urban mission requires the Church to recognise that cities are not merely geographical locations but complex social environments containing different population groups and competing worldviews.

Consequently, effective urban missionary activities should include:

- Public evangelism and personal witnessing.
- Church planting and discipleship.
- Community development initiatives.
- Educational and vocational empowerment.
- Healthcare support and humanitarian assistance.
- Engagement with vulnerable and marginalised populations.
- Contextually appropriate communication of the gospel.

These activities provide a foundation for understanding the missionary work undertaken by RCCG Regions 12 and 32.

2.4 Biblical Models of Urban Mission

The New Testament provides important examples of missionary engagement with urban communities.

Jerusalem: The early Christian movement emerged within Jerusalem. Following Pentecost, the apostles preached publicly, established Christian fellowship and developed a growing community of believers (Acts 2:1–47). Jerusalem demonstrates the importance of public proclamation, discipleship and organised Christian fellowship.

Judea and Samaria: Following persecution in Jerusalem, believers scattered and continued preaching the gospel. Philip's missionary activities in Samaria resulted in conversions, deliverance and healing (Acts 8:4–25). This illustrates the importance of taking the gospel beyond established religious communities.

Antioch: Antioch became an important centre of early Christianity. Believers from Cyprus and

Cyrene preached to both Jews and Gentiles, resulting in the establishment of a multicultural Christian community (Acts 11:19–26). The church subsequently became a missionary centre through which Paul and Barnabas were commissioned (Acts 13:1–3).
These examples demonstrate the importance of contextual evangelism, multicultural engagement, leadership development and missionary cooperation.

2.5 Paul's Strategy for Urban Mission

The missionary activities of Apostle Paul provide another important biblical model for urban mission. His missionary journeys focused significantly on major urban centers that served as political, commercial, cultural and religious centers. Cities such as Philippi, Thessalonica, Corinth and Ephesus became important locations for gospel proclamation and church establishment. Paul's strategy involved entering urban communities, proclaiming the gospel, establishing Christian fellowships, training leaders and developing local congregations capable of sustaining the Christian faith. His missionary commitment is expressed in 1 Corinthians 9:16, where he emphasises the necessity of preaching the gospel. Paul's approach demonstrates that successful urban mission requires strategic planning, commitment, leadership development and the establishment of sustainable Christian communities. These principles provide useful lessons for contemporary missionary activities in RCCG Regions 12 and 32.

Theoretical Framework

This study adopts soteriological and ecclesiological perspectives as its theoretical foundation.

Soteriological Perspective

Soteriology is the theological study of salvation. It examines God's redemptive work through Jesus Christ and the means through which humanity receives salvation. Christian missionary activities are fundamentally connected to the doctrine of salvation because the proclamation of the gospel seeks to bring individuals into a restored relationship with God.The biblical foundation of this perspective is reflected in John 3:16, Romans 10:9–15 and Ephesians 2:8–10. From a missionary perspective, soteriology provides the theological motivation for evangelism, conversion and discipleship. The Church is expected to communicate the message of salvation and support new believers through biblical teaching and Christian fellowship. In the context of RCCG Regions 12 and 32, this perspective explains the importance of evangelistic campaigns, crusades, personal witnessing and follow-up programmes. However, the understanding of salvation should also encourage practical expressions of Christian love and concern for human dignity. Missionary activities should therefore demonstrate the transforming implications of the gospel in people's lives.

Ecclesiological Perspective

Ecclesiology is the theological study of the Church, including its nature, structure, leadership, responsibilities and mission. The Church is understood as the community of believers called to worship God, proclaim the gospel, make disciples and serve humanity. Matthew 28:19–20 establishes the responsibility of the Church to make disciples of all nations. Similarly, Acts 2:42–47 demonstrates the importance of fellowship, teaching, prayer and practical support among believers. The ecclesiological perspective is relevant to this study because RCCG Regions 12 and 32 function through organised church structures, leadership arrangements, local parishes and missionary departments. Effective urban mission requires these structures to work together in evangelism, church planting, discipleship and community development. The relationship

between soteriology and ecclesiology is therefore important. While soteriology explains the redemptive purpose of mission, ecclesiology explains the institutional and communal responsibilities through which the Church participates in that mission. Together, these perspectives provide a framework for examining the missionary activities and church-planting strategies of RCCG Regions 12 and 32.

Methodology

Research Design: The study adopted a descriptive survey research design. This design was considered appropriate because it enabled the researcher to examine missionary activities and strategies within their natural settings. The survey approach also provided an opportunity to obtain information from ministers, missionaries and church workers directly involved in the activities of RCCG Regions 12 and 32.

Population and Sample: The study focused on selected ministers, missionaries and church workers in RCCG Regions 12 and 32, Ogun State. A total of 100 respondents participated in the study. Questionnaires were personally administered between January and June 2026.

Research Instrument and Data Analysis: The primary research instrument was a structured questionnaire containing demographic questions and items relating to missionary activities and urban mission strategies. The responses were analyzed using descriptive statistics, including frequencies, percentages and mean scores. The results were presented in tables to facilitate interpretation.

Demographic information of the respondents are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of the respondents by demographic Information (N=100)

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Marital Status: Single		
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Region: Region 12		
ion 32		
Sex: Male		
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Minister's Status: Minister		
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Educational Qualification: WASC/SSCE		
egree		
legree		
		%

Source: Researcher's Construct, 2025

Table 1 indicates that married respondents constituted the largest proportion of participants (65%), while single respondents represented 26%. Region 32 accounted for 53% of respondents, compared with 47% from Region 12. Male respondents constituted 67%, while females represented 33%. Regarding ministerial status, 49% were church workers, 29% were ministers

and 22% were missionaries. In terms of educational qualifications, 47% possessed first degrees, 35% had WASC/SSCE qualifications, 15% held second degrees and 3% possessed PhDs. The distribution indicates that the study included participants with different ministerial responsibilities and educational backgrounds, providing varied perspectives on missionary activities in the two regions.

Results and Findings

Research Question One: What are the urban mission activities of the Redeemed Christian Church of God region 12 and 32 in Ogun State?

Table 4.2: Identifying Urban Mission Work of RCCG Region 12 and 32?

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Rank
1.	The impact of urban mission activities carried out by RCCG region 12 and 32 in Abeokuta metropolis is evident and quantifiable.	17	70	13	-	76	2nd
2.	The mission outreaches organised by RCCG region 12 and 32 have specifically targeted the social lives of unbelievers residing in the area.	14	64	14	8	71	5th
3.	The mission activities of the region go beyond solely preaching the gospel; they also involve providing various forms of social support, such as corporate social responsibility initiatives, during the mission campaigns.	37	19	20	24	67	8th
4.	Seminars and workshops have been regularly conducted by the regions with the aim of reaching out to street individuals, including area boys, and facsilitating their reintegration into society.	48	41	8	3	84	1st
5.	A significant percentage of converts have been gained through these mission outreaches.	16	45	32	7	68	6th
6.	The majority of urban city dwellers in the region are still not born-again Christians.	19	42	16	23	65	9th

7.	The church's mission activities have successfully attracted street girls and area boys to engage in the church's rehabilitation program.	23	38	16	23	65	9th
8.	The mission efforts of RCCG region 12 and 32 continue to attract a considerable number of street girls and area boys to participate in the church crusades.	13	54	25	8	68	6th
9.	As a result of the mission activities, there has been a gradual decrease in the number of unbelievers in the regions.	19	63	13	5	74	3rd
10.	The impact of urban mission activities carried out by RCCG region 12 and 32 in Abeokuta metropolis is evident and quantifiable.	12	74	11	3	74	3rd

Source: Researcher's Construct 2026.

Table 2 presents respondents' opinions concerning the missionary activities of RCCG Regions 12 and 32.

Item 4, relating to seminars and workshops for street individuals and their reintegration into society, received the highest reported mean score of 84 and ranked first. This suggests that respondents considered community-oriented seminars and workshops important components of the regions' missionary activities. Item 1 ranked second, with a mean score of 76, indicating that respondents generally recognised the visibility of missionary activities in Abeokuta metropolis. Items 9 and 10 recorded mean scores of 74 and ranked third. These findings suggest that respondents perceived missionary activities as contributing to evangelistic expansion and producing observable outcomes. Items 2, 5 and 8 received mean scores of 71, 68 and 68 respectively. These responses indicate that missionary outreaches address social concerns, attract participants to evangelistic programmes and contribute to conversions. The findings generally demonstrate that missionary activities in the two regions extend beyond conventional preaching to include community engagement, evangelism, rehabilitation-related activities and social support.

Research Question Two: What are the urban mission strategies deployed towards church planting in urban setting of the Redeemed Christian Church of God (RCCG) region 12 and 32 in Ogun State?

Table 4.3: Urban mission strategies deployed towards church planning in the urban setting?

S/N	Item	SA	A	D	SD	Mean	Rank
1.	The impact of urban mission activities carried out by RCCG region 12 and 32 in Abeokuta metropolis is evident and quantifiable.	17	70	13	-	76	2nd
2.	The mission outreaches organised by RCCG region 12 and 32 have specifically targeted the social lives of unbelievers residing in the area.	14	64	14	8	71	5th
3.	The mission activities of the region go beyond solely preaching the gospel; they also involve providing various forms of social support, such as corporate social responsibility initiatives, during the mission campaigns.	37	19	20	24	67	8th
4.	Seminars and workshops have been regularly conducted by the regions with the aim of reaching out to street individuals, including area boys, and facsilitating their reintegration into society.	48	41	8	3	84	1st
5.	A significant percentage of converts have been gained through these mission outreaches.	16	45	32	7	68	6th
6.	The majority of urban city dwellers in the region are still not born-again Christians.	19	42	16	23	65	9th
7.	The church's mission activities have successfully attracted street girls and area boys to engage in the church's rehabilitation program.	23	38	16	23	65	9th

8.	The mission efforts of RCCG region 12 and 32 continue to attract a considerable number of street girls and area boys to participate in the church crusades.	13	54	25	8	68	6th
9.	As a result of the mission activities, there has been a gradual decrease in the number of unbelievers in the regions.	19	63	13	5	74	3rd
10.	The impact of urban mission activities carried out by RCCG region 12 and 32 in Abeokuta metropolis is evident and quantifiable.	12	74	11	3	74	3rd

Source: Researcher's Construct 2026.

Table 3 presents the missionary strategies employed by RCCG Regions 12 and 32.

Item 3, which concerns the ultimate objective of bringing the blessings of God's kingdom through urban mission, ranked first with a mean score of 82.50. The result indicates that respondents recognised the spiritual objectives underlying the missionary activities of the two regions. Item 5 ranked second with a mean score of 80.00, suggesting confidence in the capacity of the regions to influence unbelievers through missionary engagement. Item 4 ranked third with a mean score of 78.75, indicating that respondents believed additional efforts were necessary to strengthen evangelism and conversion. Item 6 ranked fourth with a mean score of 75.50, emphasising the importance of strategic evangelism in reaching marginalised individuals who may not participate in conventional church programmes. Items 2 and 1 ranked fifth and sixth, with mean scores of 74.75 and 74.25 respectively. These findings highlight the perceived importance of financial assistance, business empowerment and healthcare support in missionary engagement. Items 9, 8 and 7 received lower reported mean scores, indicating areas requiring further attention, particularly collective missionary participation, cultural engagement and discipleship. Overall, the findings suggest that the respondents recognise the importance of strategic evangelism, social interventions and community participation in urban missionary activities. Data clarification: The original Table 3 contains an unusually low mean score of 30.25 for Item 10, although its response distribution indicates substantial agreement. The original response figures and score have therefore been retained rather than altered without access to the questionnaire coding and raw dataset. This item should be verified before final journal submission.

Discussion of Findings

Missionary Activities of RCCG Regions 12 and 32

The findings demonstrate that RCCG Regions 12 and 32 undertake missionary activities that extend beyond conventional gospel proclamation. Respondents identified seminars, workshops, evangelistic outreaches, rehabilitation-related programmes and social interventions as important components of urban mission. The highest-ranked item in Table 2 concerns seminars and workshops targeting street individuals, including area boys. This suggests that respondents recognise the importance of addressing the needs of vulnerable populations through organised

missionary engagement. The finding is consistent with the understanding of holistic mission, which recognises the relationship between spiritual transformation and practical expressions of Christian responsibility. The Church's responsibility includes proclaiming salvation while demonstrating compassion towards individuals experiencing social and economic difficulties Adedibu (2023). in examining Nigerian Pentecostal megachurches and development, highlights the developmental contributions of RCCG through its social engagement. This perspective supports the argument that missionary activities can contribute to community development beyond their immediate religious objectives. Similarly, Alawode (2022) identifies leadership development as an important instrument for effective urban Christian mission in Nigeria. The findings of the present study reinforce this position by demonstrating the importance of organised programmes and community-oriented missionary activities. The results also indicate that evangelistic outreaches contribute to attracting individuals to Christian programmes and encouraging conversion. Nevertheless, the continued presence of individuals who have not embraced Christianity suggests that missionary activities require sustained commitment and improved outreach strategies.

Urban Mission Strategies and Church Planting

The second research question examined the strategies employed by RCCG Regions 12 and 32 towards evangelism and church planting. The findings indicate that respondents recognise the importance of strategic evangelism, social support and the capacity of the Church to influence unbelievers through missionary activities. The highest-ranked item relates to the spiritual objective of bringing the blessings of God's kingdom. This reflects the theological foundation of Christian mission, which is concerned with salvation, discipleship and the advancement of God's kingdom. The emphasis on strategic evangelism also supports the argument that urban missionary activities must be intentionally planned. Urban populations consist of individuals with different cultural backgrounds, socioeconomic conditions and religious orientations. Consequently, missionaries must adopt methods that reflect the realities of the communities they serve. The findings also highlight the relevance of healthcare assistance and financial empowerment. These interventions demonstrate that social responsibility can complement gospel proclamation and create opportunities for meaningful relationships between the Church and urban residents. However, the relatively low rankings associated with discipleship and collective missionary action suggest the need for stronger organisational commitment. Evangelism should not end with conversion; new believers require consistent biblical instruction, fellowship and pastoral support. The findings therefore support the argument that sustainable urban church planting requires a combination of evangelism, discipleship, leadership development, community participation and social responsibility.

Challenges Affecting Missionary Activities

The study also draws attention to challenges affecting the effectiveness of missionary activities in the two regions.

1. One major challenge identified is inadequate missionary manpower. Urban missionary activities require trained personnel who can engage different population groups and sustain evangelistic programmes.
2. The shortage of personnel can affect the frequency of outreach activities, follow-up programmes, discipleship and the establishment of new congregations.
3. Another challenge relates to the financial and material resources required for sustained

missionary engagement. Social interventions, community outreach and church planting require adequate funding, transportation, training and administrative support.

Furthermore, urban mission operates within an environment characterized by religious diversity, changing social values and competing demands on people's time and resources. These challenges demonstrate the importance of developing sustainable missionary structures capable of responding to the realities of contemporary urban communities.

Summary of Findings

This study examined the missionary activities of the Redeemed Christian Church of God in Regions 12 and 32, Ogun State.

The findings established the following:

1. First, missionary activities in the two regions extend beyond gospel preaching to include seminars, workshops, evangelistic campaigns, social support and rehabilitation-related initiatives.
2. Second, respondents generally recognised the visibility and relevance of the missionary activities undertaken in Abeokuta metropolis.
3. Third, strategic evangelism was identified as an important approach for reaching marginalised individuals and people who may not participate in conventional church programmes.
4. Fourth, respondents recognised the potential of social interventions, including healthcare assistance and financial empowerment, to complement missionary activities.
5. Fifth, the findings highlighted the importance of discipleship, collective missionary participation and cultural engagement in strengthening urban mission.

Finally, inadequate missionary manpower and the need for stronger organisational support remain significant concerns affecting the sustainability of missionary activities.

Conclusion

The study examined the impact of missionary activities of the Redeemed Christian Church of God in Regions 12 and 32, Ogun State. The findings demonstrate that missionary activities in the two regions involve evangelism, church-related programmes, community engagement and social interventions. The study establishes that effective urban mission requires more than the proclamation of religious messages. It requires practical engagement with the spiritual, social and economic realities of urban populations. The activities identified in the study demonstrate the importance of seminars, workshops, evangelistic outreaches and social support in reaching different categories of urban residents. Furthermore, the findings indicate that strategic evangelism, social responsibility and the establishment of sustainable church structures are important for the advancement of Christian mission. However, inadequate missionary manpower remains a major challenge. The effectiveness of urban missionary activities depends on the availability of trained personnel, adequate resources, leadership commitment and active participation of local church members. The study therefore concludes that RCCG Regions 12 and 32 can strengthen their missionary impact through an integrated approach that combines evangelism, discipleship, community development and sustainable church planting.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed:

1. **Strengthening Evangelism:** RCCG Regions 12 and 32 should prioritise evangelism as a central responsibility of the Church. Regular outreach programmes should be organised to reach different categories of urban residents.
2. **Missionary Training:** Missionaries, pastors and church workers should receive continuous training in urban evangelism, discipleship, leadership, community engagement and culturally appropriate communication.
3. **Addressing Manpower Shortages:** The regions should recruit, equip and motivate additional missionary personnel. Adequate financial support and other incentives should be provided to sustain missionary commitment.
4. **Expanding Corporate Social Responsibility:** The Church should strengthen its social interventions through educational assistance, healthcare programmes, vocational training and business empowerment initiatives.
5. **Strengthening Discipleship:** Effective follow-up and discipleship structures should be established to ensure that converts are properly integrated into Christian fellowship and nurtured through biblical teaching.
6. **Promoting Community Participation:** Local church members should be encouraged and equipped to participate actively in missionary activities within their neighbourhoods, workplaces and communities.
7. **Strengthening Church Planting:** The regions should identify underserved urban communities and develop sustainable strategies for establishing new congregations.
8. **Promoting Cooperation:** RCCG Regions 12 and 32 should encourage cooperation among local parishes, missionary departments and other Christian organisations to strengthen urban evangelistic activities.

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